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MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-CIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BRYAN AND SEWALL CAMPAIGN PAPER YOURSELF OR COUNTRY FRIENDS SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY DISPATCH. IT WILL BE SENT TO ANY POST-OFFICE AD-DRESS FOR THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS. AS IT IS ISSUED IN TWO PARTS, ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS, THE PRICE NAMED IS REALLY ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY-AND WE PAY THE POSTAGE.

TIMES ON SUPREME COURT.

"We repeat, then, that, paradoxical as it may appear, the Supreme Court of the United States is the fountainhead of Socialists of the United States, and unless the pernicious doctrine that it has put out can be overthrown, it threatens to become a foundation upon which the Socialists will erect a structure that will overthrow all our institutions and bring tyranay upon us."-The Richmond Times, April, 1892.

DRYAN'S WEAVER VOTE.

At the Academy of Music meeting Wednesday night, Governor O'Ferrall, in his

address, said of Mr. Bryan: "But when other men, acting upon their convictions, refuse to support him he and many of his followers cry 'Roiter! Boiter! and he declares that no Democrat who dares not to support him shall ever some back into the party. Fray tell me who clothed him with imperial authority? When did be set back into the party rank When did he get back into the rear rank of the Democratic party? The last that was heard of his political affiliatious hefore he was nominated at Chicago he was in the Populist camp voting for Weaver, the Populist candidate for Presi-

This charge has been made by other bolters and the Republicans a dozen times, and as often answered. To settle It finally and officially, the Dispatch telegraphed yesterday to the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and received the following an-

Washington, D. C., September 24, 1896. To the Editor of the Dispatch, Richmond,

I have submitted your telegram of today, requesting me to explain why Mr. Bryan voted for Weaver in 1892, to Senator Gorman, who was a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee in 1892. He says that the National Committee, of which Mr. William G. Harrity was chairman, with Mr. Don M. Dickinson chairman of the Campaign Committee, deter mined to request all the Democrats in snite with the Weaver people in carrying these States so as to prevent Harrion from receiving electoral votes in Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Orezon, Nevada, and California, and as a rule the Democrais followed the request of the Democratic National Committee. In addition to this the New York World | calculated greatly to help the silver mov made an appeal for a special subscription to carry out the plan of campaign determined on by the Democratic Committee. Therefore, whatever Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat did in the support of Weaver was at the request of the Na-Ronal Democratic Committee. CHARLES J. FAULKNER,

The difference between Mr. Bryan and the bolters, as will be seen from the shove telegram, is that in obedience to the request of the highest Democratic merry authority he voted for Weaver n order to elect a Democratic President, while the bolters are poting for Palmer in order to elect a Republican President. We may siso note a difference between the President and the next President-while Bryan bolted to elect Cieveland, Cleveland has bolted to defeat Bryan.

RICHMOND IN THIS FIGHT.

Democrats who wish to hear the issues of the hour discussed by a calm, thoughtful, dignified man will do well to present themselves at Belvidere Hall toight, when the Hon. W. A. Jones, of tichmond county, will speak under the auspices of the Clay-Word Actives.

Mr. Jones is the member of the United States House of Representatives from the First District of Virginia, and has always been renominated without the slightest effort on his part. In the House he holds a high position. He has not nesitated to diagonize bills promising pensions to adverving claimants. He has been a free-silver man from the start, but we know of no one who has been more tolerant of the opinions of these Democrats. who, while differing with him on the cur-

rency question, are yet loyally supporting Jones is one of several eminent gentlemen who are prominently mentioned in con-

nection with our gubernatorial nomina Belvidere Hall is not a third large enough to hold all the people who will wish to hear Congressman Jones, but, nevertheless, we are glad that the meeting is to be held here, because the ball is so located as to be equally convenient to up-town workingmen and business-

neeting will be well attended, as we are that our people will be pleased with Mr. Jones's oratory, and we hope that the meeting will be promptly followed by meetings under the auspices of the Powhatan Club, the Monroe Ward Club, the Old Dominion Club, and all of the other Democratic clubs here.

We should get our voters into line and prepare for the registration which is before us. As we have said before, we must offset Hanna's money by the activity and enthusiasm of our young volunteers. This

we can do; this we must do. is known that Hanna is prepared to help the gold Democrats with liberal sums of money, and, Mr. Ingalis is frequently between the headquarters of the tional Republican Committee, in New York, and the headquarters of the Bolters' Committee here, we cannot but believe he will see to it that a big supply of money is sent here. Indeed, we that much of Hanna's money has already reached Richmond.

We must put it to our people, to all oyal and loving Virginians in Richmond whether they will choose to follow Ingalls, Bourke Cockran, General Palmer, als., rather than our country brethren. In other words, will the Democratic voters of Richmond go with their kins men of agricultural Virginia, or turn their backs upon them and go with the Indianapolis bolters? It is going to be a contest where we are to find out whether it is true, as has been said aforetime, that blood is thicker than water. We hold that it is true that blood is thicker than water, and when the time comes for the people of Richmond to decide wnether they will go with the country Virginians or with the Wall-street party, they will, we believe, give their soice and votes for the country alliance

rather than for the New York alliance. As a first step, let our voters be well instructed. Let them be told their duty to their Democratic friends and to our brother Virginians. Let them be informed of the dangers that threaten us from the coalition. Make it plain to them that Hanna is spending his money here to disrupt our party for all time. Hanna certainly does not expect to carry Virginia for McKinley. It may be that he expects to capture a few congressional districts in this State; but his real purose is to wrest Virginia from Democracy, whether it takes one or two years, and next year capture the Legislaure so as to put into the United States Senate a Democrat of a different type from John W. Daniel.

So we heartily welcome club meetings and such orators as Willie Jones. Each club should have at least one public speaking. The Clay Ward Actives, alays active in good works, leads off tonight, and we reiterate the hope that its meeting will be followed by meetings under the auspices of the Powhatan Club and other clubs.

All that we have to do here to win a great victory is to put it plainly to the people of Richmond whether they will alse their hands to help or to strike the Democratic party of Virginia, to which about-16 per cent, of the white voters of this State belong.

The Republican and bolting Democratic papers are striving hard to break the force of Bismarck's letter on bimetallism to Governor Culberson, of Texas their pet arguments is that Bismarck is moved by selfishness. The New York Times, for instance, says that one effect free coinage in this country "would clearly have would be to make the same German gold buy more wheat than at present," and that Bismarck would not object to that.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, although a gold paper and dissenting from Bismarck's conclusions, antagonizes the proposition that the great German statesman is inspired by selfishness. The Times, it says, makes an egregeous error, and then proceeds to argue that free silver in the United States "would cheapen gold in Germany and throughout the world," and by reducing the purchasing power of Germany's gold coin enable Germany to buy less and not more American wheat. But, however this may be, the Republican in its fairness makes it very uncomfortable for its bolting and Republican contemporaries when it comes to consider the effect of Bismarck's let-Nebraska and the States west thereof to ter on the main question. The Republican company with the late M. Cernuschi, of France; Dr. Otto Arendt and Von Kardoff, of Germany; Moreton Frewen and W. H. Grenfell, of England, and other leading European bimetallists, and expresses the conviction that his views are ment in the United States.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

Governor O'Ferrall appeared in the house of his enemies on Wednesday night, under the auspices of men who have fought him in almost every aspiration, and bade farewell to his friends. It may be now interesting to the deserted Richmond on August 17, 1893, when he was brought into the Democratic State Convention and presented as the nominee. After thanking them for their efforts in his behalf, he said:

"And through the days which a kind providence may yet let me live I shall bear them in remembrance, and when my eyes are set to behold for the last time the sun in the heavens, unless reason is dethroned, I shall think of them, and with my fleeting breath and a swelling bosom, leave them my poor blessing."

This cache from the town is produced.

This echo from the tomb is produced, because all souvenirs of the departed are prized. The Governor's "eyes are set" on the decoy party, and his "swelling bosom" is inflated by oratory in its be- while spending their time and money to half, and about all his old friends have to remember him by is the message from the past given above.

The prospect is good for a hot campaign, growing hotter and still hotter as the presidential election draws nigh. The people are, as we said yesterday, doing their own thinking, their own electioneering, and making their own appeals to their friends and neighbors to an extent unknown heretofore. Let us all "keep our powder dry," but let us not use it when it is not needed,

They say that figures don't lie, but with Grosvenor's it is different.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL. Secretary Carlisle in his Bar Harbor letter dated September 16, 1896, says in

"It is the duty of the Secretary of the "It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy dechared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by teceiving it in exchange for the gold, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adont that course." will be his duty to adopt that course."

On October 18, 1894

wrote Senator Daniel (and the letter is set forth in the speech of that Senator, delivered May 28, 1896): "There is no statute or practice of this

department under which any of the standard silver dollars coined by this government can be converted into gold at the Treasury." Again: In Circular No. 123 now being

ent out by the Treasury Department, it is stated on page II, "neither silver certificates nor silver dollars are redeemed in gold"; and on page 12 is this statement; Gold coins and standard silver dollars, being standard coins of the United States, are not redeemable "

The Bar Harbor letter exhibits Secre tary Carlisle in the light of a partisan, who is willing to shape his views to suit the exigency of his party's argument. The public cannot forget that two years ago, when Mr. Carlisle was less under the influence of the Wall-Street party than he is now, he wrote: "There is no statute or practice of this department. under which any of the standard silver dollars coined by this government can be converted into gold at the Treasury." And this is the law as we have always understood it to be, and as we have frequently answered querists that it was, our information having originally come

EFFECT OF DEPRECIATION.

Augusta county is one of the most fercountles in Virginia, and is located in the great wheat-growing region known as the Valley. agricuture could be profitable in the State it would be so there. A letter to the Staunton Spectator and Vindicator from the village of Churchville, in that county, thus describes the profit of farming there in the present depression of In conversation the other day with one

of Augusta county's most substantial and economical farmers, your correspondent learned a few facts that it would be well to publish as an object lesson of the con-dition into which the farmers have been placed by thirty years of congressional legislation in the interest of money-lenders and monopolistic combinations. This gentleman has invested in farm lands, farm machinery, &c., a capital of \$15,000, upon which he paid \$117 taxes last year. His farm is classed among the best farms of the county, and twenty years ago he cleared annually from it \$600 to year. His farm is classed among the best farms of the county, and twenty years ago he cleared annually from it \$800 to \$800. Because of the great depreciation in the value of farm products he has for the past few years been curtailing the acreage of crops sown. This year he acreage of crops sown. This year he raised 178 bushels of wheat, which, at 55 cents per bushel, will amount to \$97.90; fifty-five bushels of rye at 30 cents will amount to \$16.50. He will realize upon the markets \$114.40 for this vear's crop of markets \$114.40 for this vear's crop of size. It is useless to say that we will own manufacture. That is one yield.

In that would be objectionable, but it wall be a bushels of the feat the betavity on the feat the methant converted to this precedent with the confidence of receiving the approach to this precedent wi markets \$114.40 for this year's crop of wheat and rye. He has a fertilizer bill of \$110 to pay, and has left \$4.40 with which interests of the State or the South, as to pay for seeding, harvesting, and threshing. He raised \$10 bushels of corn this year, which will sell for \$202.50, at 25 declared the pledge not binding as opening the pay one hand for twelve months' work, at \$15.50 per month. He will have sixty-six bushels of corn left to fatten his to pay one here are a good many who 744 bushels to pay one hand for twelve months' work, at \$15.50 per month. He will have sixty-six bushels of corn left to fatten his hogs and feed his horses, and the wheat

needed for family use he will have to buy, It would make this communication too long to attempt to show the great depreciation in the value of other products of the farm. But here is an example of the profitless occupation engaged in by a ma-jority of our farmers in their efforts to obtain a living from the production of the two staples which a few years since were the source of their prosperity. When

prevailing in the agricultural districts of the whole country is doubtless attributa-ble to just such financial exhibits as the

their speakers as were indulged in by a small portion of the audience that assembled in the Academy of Music Wednesday night. Demonstrations of the character referred to are unfortunate 23d is the following statement: "The Govand are to be deprecated for two reasons: ernor is now and has always been op-First, they are discourteous; are in the posed to the free coinage of silver." produce the impression that the Democrais attach great weight to the arguments of their opponents and fear to let these get before the public, than which impression nothing could be more erroneous. All other considerations aside, the Democrats can afford that the bolters and their Republican allies should have the fullest hearing. The more the former, especially, talk, the more thoroughly they expose the utter inexcusability of their defection and the real

cusability of their defection and the real purpose of the combination into which they have entered.

Under the signatures of "F. T. Glasgow, president," and "John R. West, secretary." the so-called "sound-money league of Richmond" announces that Mr. M. E. Ingalis will speak at various places in the State. Mr. Ingalis is for McKinley. He makes no pretence of being in favor of the decoy ticket, and his boldness at least is to be commended. But Mr. Ingalis and the so-called "sound-money party," in alding in the election of McKinley will become responsible in a measure for whatever he may do to oppress the South, should he be elected. McKinley has never been anything but a South-hater, been anything but a South-hater, and it is not to be expected that he will change his opinions in his old age. However, if the so-called "sound-money" club of Richmond means to send out Mc-Kinley missionaries, it should make bold to proclaim itself an out-and-out Me-Kinleylte organization. It is not fair, it is not right, that gentlemen who claim to be Democrats should use that name elect the nominee of the national Republican party.

In his Washington speech of last week, Mr. Bryan said;

Mr. Bryan said:

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. (Applause.) We favor appointsments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of the United States.

"We believe in appointments based upon merit, and such a method of appointment as will open the offices to men of ascertained fitness."

That is well said. We have never given

much countenance to the civil-service

"Equal opportunities" are all that the masses can demand of the men make these appointments.

THEY DENOUNCE IT.

Recolutions of the Ashby Bryan-Sewall-Flood Silver Club. Ashby, September 23, 1896.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: A campaign club, for the furtherance of the free-silver cause was organized at Ashby, in Cumberland county, on the 21st of September, 1896, to be called and known as 'The Ashby Bryan, Sewall, Flood, and Free-Silver Club." The following officers were elected: President, Frank B. Reywere elected: President, Frank B. Rey-nolds; First Vice-President, C. R. San-derson; Second Vice-President, W. J. Tal-ley; Third Vice-President, J. L. Bagby; Secretary and Treasurer, Z. T. Sanderson. The next meeting will be held on the 26th instant, at 8 P. M., and regular meetings every two weeks from that time. The following resolution was unaimously adopted by the meeting: "It is resolved by the meeting of the Ash-by, Bryan, Sewail, Flood, and Free-Silver

by, Bryan, Sewall, Flood, and Free-Silver by, Bryan, Sewall, Flood, and Free-Sites Club, held at Ashby on the 21st of Sep-tember, that we recognize the treacherous and hostile course of the Richmond Times; we recognize that whatever of influence it exerts among our people is an evil and pernicious influence, and we here-by wish to express and emphasize our wish to express and emphasize out utter indignation, and we wish to express our wishes that the good and loyal people of Virginia will cease to give it patron-

It was further resolved that these min utes be sent to the Richmond Dispatch and Richmond Star for publication. FRANK B. REYNOLDS.

Z. T. Sanderson, President.

The Primary Pledge.

Richmond, Va., September 24, 1896. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly publish the enclosed letter, which I sent to the "Richmond

Times," with a request that they would publish it, which they declined to do. Richmond, Va., September 21, 1896. Editor of the Times:

The seriousness of the situation is apology for writing this letter. Virginians are placed in a grave position by the action of some of the leaders of the Democracy. Not that there is any doubt about the Democrats of Virginia being able to carry their nominees this year; but my fears are for the after effect of the action of leaders in estab lishing as a precedent that "the pledge given at the primary is not binding." You must admit if this precedent is es tablished this year, that no binding ar-rangement can be made in any future year without the Democracy comes out boldly next year and declares that no man who did not keep his obligation last year shall be allowed to vote in future primaries. This, of course, would place a brand upon bolters of this year that would be objectionable, but it would

I know there are a good many who took the piedge, who did not like the platform, but who are now going to fuiplatform, but who are now going to fui-fil their obligations; but even though they all do it, it would not have the desired effect, without it is openly de-clared that the pledge is inviolable. This declaration would destroy the future bad effect which might result. You are aware there are plenty of unprincipled men who will gladly further their ends by the aid of this precedent if it stands. T. W. WOOD, T. W. WOOD,

I think you will agree with me that, as the Virginia delegation represented the people when they voted to adopt the platform at Chicago, which contained as its prominent plank principles which had been fought out and decided before the convention assembled, that the action of these representatives bound sacred ties those whom they represent

TO BE DEPRECATED.

As much as we condemn the course of the bolting Democrats, we none the less deprecate emphatically such demonstrations of disapproval of the remarks of imbuing dishonor into man's weak nature. Yours truly, T. W. WOOD,

Governor O'Ferrall on Silver.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the Richmond Times of September direction of unfair warfare, and contra-vene the Democratic doctrine of free speech. Second, they are calculated to produce the impression that the Demo-not favor free silver, which, if adopted, would surely, in my opinion, require Vir-ginia to withhold support from her public schools, or default in the payment

terest on her public debt, and withdraw her appropriations for her Soldiers' Home and for pensions, so as to support her penitentiary and State hospitals, or else increase the rate of taxation." increase the rate of taxation."

These utterances come from a man who for seven years taught free silver in Congress, gradually leading the Democrats of Virginia to the Chicago declaration, and winning for himself the high position he now holds for his fidelity in the service of himself lism.

Bynum. and O'Perrall voting with the majority. June 25, 1890, a vote was recorded for the free and unlimited coinage of silver—113 Democrats voting for and twenty-two against—Breckinridge, Bynum, Roger Q. Mills, and Governor O'Ferrall voting with the party. Two years later another vote was recorded for free coinage, the Governor voting with the Democratic party in Congress.

August 28, 1883, Governor O'Ferrall voted for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that is exactly what the Chicago platform declares for. Gov-

the Chicago platform declares for. Gov-ernor O'Ferrall thus voted for silver for seven years in Congress, yet he now pleads ignorance of this important ques-tion of political economy. HENRICO.

Just a Hint. (Indianapolis Journal.) "Did you ever notice that almost all these misers reported in the papers are single men?" asked Mr. Watts. "Yes," answered Mrs. Watts; "married misers are too common to be worth men-tioning."

What His Wife Heard. (Truth.)

merit, and such a method of appointment as will open the offices to men of ascertained fitness."

Smythe (baif asieep, as the alarm clock goes off at 6 A. M.) "Say, Billy, if that's my wife at the 'phone, tell her I'm out and won't be back for two hours."

HILL HAILED WITH HISSES. He Won Before State Committee,

But Is Held to Answer. (New York Journal, 24th.) As Senator Hill descended the marble staircase of the Hoffman House yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, after the meeting of the State Committee, ex-District-Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, shouted: "Three cheers for Bryan!"

cheers for Bryan!"

The cheers were given heartily.
"Three cheers for Hill!" yelled another man. He gave one cheer, and then a dozen persons hissed, and the Hill enthusiast left off. The Senator ignored the hissing, walked quickly to the front door and slammed it after him as he went out. This incident is regarded by politicians as the most significant commentary on the political situation extant.

Senator Hill, for the first time in his

nator Hill, for the first time in his career, had been forced to make a des-perate fight to retain control of the State Committee. All are agreed that he never before used such language in political de-bate among his followers. The presump-tion is that the Senator lost his head. He is said to have declared that he would rather see the Democratic party in dition than endorse some planks of

Chicago platform.
It is not settled that John Boyd Thacher will withdraw. His friends will urge him to remain at the head of the Democratic

to remain at the head of the Democratic State ticket.

"It is the clearest case of political burg-lary I ever saw in my life" said Mr. Rildgway yesterday, in referring to Mr. Thacher's nomination and the action of the State Committee on Tuesday night, and his views reflect those of the ardent silver men, who object to Senator Hill's running the State organization while he is opposed to the Chicago platform, and presumably to the Democratic national andidates.

The four remarkable speeches made by Senator Hill before the State Committee formed the absorbing topic of conversa-tion among local politicians yesterday. That he had gained his point every one conceded. He came from Albany to one the passage of a resolution by the committee, asking for the withdrawal of John Boyd Thacher from the State ticket. Tammany had decided to force the passage of the resolution, and failed because the Senator's marvellous power over politicians was too strong. many accepted, as a compromise, a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of notification, and for a report to the State Committee on Mon-day. Most of the Tammany State comunder the impression that the clause requiring a report involved a consultation with Mr. Thacher, and left some discre-tionary power in the Notification Com-

mittee.
It is said that Mr. Hill whispered to several State committeemen, pending the vote on the resolution, that Mr. mitted to do so gracefully. This was questionably the opinion of Mr Sheehan, who voted for the resolution. His who voted for the resolution. loyalty to Bryan is believed to be that he would not have countenanced the compromise had he presumed an effort to keep Mr. Thacher on would have manifested itself immediately after the committee's adjournment. That is one

own manufacture. There is the possibility that Mr. Sheehan accepted the compromise as the best way to accept defeat, for there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Hill controlled at least thirty votes in the committee

It now remains to be seen if Tammany will continue its contest against Hill's rule, while Mr. Hill is opposed to the principles for which Candidate Bryan stands. Tammany Insists that the committee

before notifying Mr. Thacher has the right to question him on his views. Sena-tor Hill elaborately explained yesterday that the committee had nothing to do but notify

Appointments for Speaking.

Headquarters Democratic State Co'mittee, Rooms over 213 east Main street. Richmond, Va., September 23, 1896. Speakers and times and places of speaking are announced as follows: JAMES HAY.

Shenandoah county, September 22d and 26th, inclusive. Page Court, September 28th. Springfield, September 29th, Stanley, September 20th, Sperryville, October 2d, Flint Hill, October 3d.

Mt. Airy, October 5th. Clarke court, October 6th. Millwood (night), October 7th. N. B. WESCOTT. Montross, September 28th

A. P. STAPLES. Puchanan, September 26th (night). Montgomery court, September 29th, MILES M. MARTIN. Page court, September 28th. Sussex, October 1st, Isle of Wight, October 5th. H. W. FLOURNOY.

Allwood (Amherst), September 25th, Pedlar Mill's (Amherst), September 26th, Highland court, September 29th. W. H. MANN. McFarland's, Lunenburg, September E. W. SAUNDERS.

Nelson Courthouse, September 28th W. F. RHEA. Wise Courthouse, September 28th, Russell court, October 6th.

Scott Courthouse, October 12th. Glies Courthouse, October 13th. Lee Courthouse, October 19th. Craig Courthouse, October 27th. GRAHAM CLAYTOR. Pocahontas (night), October 6th. Tazewell (night), October 7th. Graham (night), October 8th.

W. B. MILWAINE. Augusta court, September 28th. Madison (barbecue), October 3d. Rockbridge court, October 5th. W. P. BARKSDALE. Bedford City, September 25th (night), Rockbridge court, October 5th, Buena Vista, October 5th (night.)

JAMES MANN. McFarland's (Lunenburg), September PETER J. OTEY.

Bedford City, September 28th. Christiansburg, September 29th. H. D. FLOOD.

Warm Springs, September 25th, Nelson (special), September 25th, Nelson Courthouse, September 28th, Highland, October 3d. Highland, October 2d.
Rockbridge Courthouse, October 5th.
Alleghany Courthouse, October 6th.
Buckingham (barbecue), October 7th.
Appomattox Courthouse, October 8th.
Buckingham Courthouse, October 12th.
Botetourt (specials). October 13th and th. Rockbridge (specials), October 21st and

Fluvanna Courthouse, October 26th.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS. Buchanan Court-House, September 29th,
Dickinson (special), October 1st,
Pulaski court, October 18th.
Wythe court, October 12th.
Giles court, October 18th.
Craig Courthouse (Circuit Court), October 15th.
Smythe court, October 19th. Smythe court, October 19th.

JAMES L. GORDON.

A'bemarle Courthouse, October 5th.

Wise court, October 18th.

H. V. STRAYER.

Albemaric court, October 5th.

S. E. JONES. Lithia (Botetourt). September 28th.
Abingdon, September 28th.
Buena Vista, October 19th.
FRANK E. ANDERSON. Clifton Station, September 25th. Orange court, September 25th.

EPPA HUNTON Hallfax County Court, September 28th D. S. POLLOCK.

Craig. September 29th (court-day). Russell court, October 6th. Dickinson court, October 13th.

W. E. BIBB. Fiuvanna, September 28th (court-day). Louisa (special), October 3d, 17th, and

Ist.

Spotsylvania court. October 5th.
Fairfax court. October 19th.
Stafford court. October 21st.
Orange court. October 26th. J. HOGE TYLER.

Madison county (barbecue), October 3d. Spotsylvania court, October 5th. Fredericksburg (night), October 6th. Caroline court, October 12th. DR. W. H. HENING. Brunswick court, September 28th, WILLIAM E. HOMES,

Greenville court, October 5th EPPA HUNTON, JR. Prince William court, October 5th. Loudown (Circuit Court), October 19th, GEORGE J. HUNDLEY.

Nelson (special), September 26th. Nelson court, September Nottoway court, October 1st. Pulaski court, October 5th, Roanoke (special), October 7th, Wythe court, October 12th, Surry court, October 27th, C. F. DUNCAN. Russell court, October 6th.

Fauquier court, September 28th. Louisa (special), October 13th to 17th, Leesburg, October 19th, Stafford court, October 21st, Stafford (specials), October 22d to 24th,

R. W. MOORE.

J. F. RIXEY. Louisa court, October 12th. W. K. ALLEN. Oronoco, September 26th.

W. O. HARDAWAY Lithia (Botetourt), September 26th R. C. MARSHALL

Fluvanna court, September 28th. J. P. JEFFRIES. King George Courthouse, October 1st. Prince William Courthouse, October 5th. WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR. Augusta Courthouse, September 28th.

JOSEPH E. WILLARD. King and Queen Courthouse, October Gloucester Courthouse, October 5th. Culpeper Courthouse, October 19th. Stafford Courthouse, October 21st. Orange Courthouse, October 26th.

J. B. MCABE.

Orange Courthouse, September 28th. King George Courthouse, October 1st. R. L. GORDON. Orange Courthouse, September 28th. King George Courthouse, October 1st. DON. P. HALSEY.

Buena Vista, September 26th (night). Montgomery court, September 29th. R. E. BYRD. Buena Vista, October 3d (night), E. W. HUBARD.

Buckingham (specials), September 28th and October 3d. S. L. FERGUSON.

Buckingham (specials), September 28th and October 3d, EUGENE WITHERS. Henry court, October 12th. Mecklenburg, October 19th. Chase City (night), October 20th, Keysville, October 21st. Halifax court, October 26th.

H. R. POLLARD. Spotsylvania Courthouse (special), Octo-

JAMES W. MARSHALL Swansboro' (night), September 25th. Charlotte court, October 5th. Drake's Branch (barbecue), October 24th. W. A. GLASGOW, JR. Radford (night), September 26th.

C. M. WALLACE, JR. Green Bay (barbecue), September 28th, Crewe (night), September 28th, Brunswick court, September 28th, J. N. STUBBS. King and Queen court, October st THOMAS L. MOORE.

Elliston (night), September 24th. Salem, October 5th. Roanoke (night), October 6th. Piedmont (night), October 7th. Pilot (night), October 12th, Floyd court, October 13th, WILLIAM H. COLHOUN.

Elliston (night) September 24th, Blacksburg, September 25th, Waverly (Sussex) October 24, Wakefield (night), October 3d, Stoney Creek, October 3d, Piedmont (night), October 7th, Prices Fork, October 10th, Shawsville (night), October 12th, Shawsville A PHLEGAR. ARCHER A. PHLEGAR. McDonalds, October 3d. Sugar Grove (night), October 7th. Blacksburg, October 25th.

WALTER M. PIERCE. McDonald, October 3d. Sugar Grove (night), October 7th. Lafayette (night), October 7th. Price's Fork, October 19th. Shawsville (night), October 12th.

Beyan's Speeches.

(New York Journal.)

Since Lincoln this country has produced no political speaker the equal of William Jennings Bryan. He is an orator, the matter of whose speeches in No species in the country of the species of the country of the William Jennings Bryan. He is an orator, the matter of whose speeches is as good as their manner. No rhetorical ornament obscures his meaning. Plain to bluntness, his words are as comprehensible to the man of ordinary intelligence and knowledge as to the educated. The simplicity of his diction, the energy of his argument, and the force of his directness combine to raise him as a popular speaker to a very high level. He has a message and delivers it. That is his one concern, and to this earnestness, this patent sincerity, is to be attributed much of the marvellous enthuslasm which is evoked whenever he mounts the stand. Scan any one of his speeches which he pours out daily to the cheering people, and observe how full it is, how incisive, how brilliant in epigrammatic phrase, and how luminous with good sense. Necessarily, these off-hand addresses contain repetitions, and lapses now and again from literary compactness; but what other public man have we who could speak several times every we who could speak several times every day for weeks together and approach him

day for weeks together and approach him in variety, strength, and polish? Whether Mr. Bryan shall be elected or not, this campaign of his will live in our political history. There never has been another like it. With a courage that rises under blows, a balance of mind and character that keeps him ever his calm, resolved itself, he assails with reasoning the policies of his adversaries, meets, seriously or with sarcasm, as they may the policies of his adversaries, meets, seriously or with sarcasm, as they may deserve their criticisms of his party's platform or himself, and through it all shines his frank and manin nature. Bryan has already proved his quality to the American people. He is a man of intellect, of rare talents, and round judgment, and as brave and skilful a fighter as the warfare of politics has ever brought to the front. He has broken down the pompous tradition that a candi-

down the pompous tradition that a candi-date for our chief magistracy is of nedate for our chief magistracy is of ne-cessity too august a personage to go about among the people like one of them-selves and give reasons for the faith that is in him. And he has disposed forever of the politicians' hoary superstition that it is unsafe for a candidate to talk. If William Jennings Bryan reaches the presidency he will owe his place to his own addresses far more than to any ef-forts which others are making for him. They are great speeches.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomantaes in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers, and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hosteter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not honelessly insane, perceive its superiority

BISMARCK'S VIEW OF SILVER.

The Prince Says He Made a Mistake

in Advocating Gold. (Special Cablegram in New York World.) LONDON, September 23.-Moreton Frewen came back to-day from the International Agricultural Congress at Budapest, bringing with him, to be presented to William Jennings Bryan, a copy of a book written by M. Bontmy, delegate from the South Russian Federation of Agriculture, and with much formally dedicated to the American silver candi-

It is entitled "The Agricultural Crisis" and advocates bimetallism as a remedy.

Mr. Frewen declares that of 20 declares gates a large proportion sympathized warmly with Bryan's struggle, including practically all those representing agric practically all those representing agricul-tural societies, and particularly from Russia, as your readers saw from the names signed to the message sent Bryan exclusively through the World a few days

ago.

The membership of the congress included many distinguished men from all parts of Europe. It was called by the Hungarian Government. One delegate, Herr von Kardorf, leader of the Free Conservative party in the German marck at Friedrichsruhe reported a coversation he had recently with the Prior on the American political situation

follows:
"Frankly, Kardorf, I am too old to go to school over the currency issue, but I recognize that, although I acted in on what I regarded as the best ad-my action was too precipitate, in view the results which have followed. The fact that the Agrarian party in

Germany is vigorously urging the resto-ration of silver weighs much with me, and must weigh much with any met-ligent government on the continent of Europe.

'The one class that we cannot afferd to estrange is the farming class. If they are convinced, and they assure you they are convinced, that agricultural depres-sion is peculiar to these mon-lary changes, our government must review its

> They Took Care of Him. (Atlanta Constitution.)

BALLARD SMITH

"Ketch anything" asked the stranger of the fisherman. "How long have you been here?"

"How long nave you been never"
"Bout six hours."
"Pretty hot work, isn't it?"
"Oh, yes; but I don't mind it. I've got two candidates out yander diggin' boit, an' another one's goin' ter hol' a umbrella over me when the sun gits from under that cloud. You see, I've got erbout six votes for this here election."

Kaufmann & Go.

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The exhibit of Autumn Styles

Wraps and

Headwear.

Ladies' and Children's Wraps

is a remarkable illustration of the rapid advance of artistic skill in the production of Readyto-Wear Garments.

Those natty, chic designs that lend a pleasing style to every feminine costume are now here for your inspection.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

We're not altogether ready, but we have an elegant showing of the Advance Styles in DRESS HATS as well as the NEW SAILORS, ALPINE, and BICYCLE HATS, and a com-plete variety of CHILDREN'S CAPS and TAM O' SHAN-TERS.

KAUFMANN&CO. Cor. Fourth and Broad Sts.

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Mr. Isaac Sycle Retires from the Firm of

ISAAC SYCLE & CO. The business will be continued

Mr. Meyer Sycle. 00000000

at the same location by

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MARK DOWN GOODS. REOPENED Friday Morning.

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